

I venture to suggest for this purpose the name *Kermaphis*. It is not so far removed from the other as to be strange, and it would relieve entomology of an absurd confusion whilst still indicating something of the old relationship. On this idea, the insect above described would be *Kermaphis pini* var., unless the differences noted in my description should be sufficient to raise it to distinct specific rank.

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EXPLANATION OF PLATE VII., FIGS. 1-11.

- Fig. 1. Eggs  $\times 20$ .
- Fig. 2. Young larva.
- Fig. 3. Antenna of larva  $\times 350$ .
- Fig. 4. Rostrum of larva.
- Fig. 5. Oviparous female, dorsal view.
- Fig. 6. The same, after maceration in potash. The legs are not shown in this figure.
- Fig. 7. Antenna of oviparous female  $\times 400$ .
- Fig. 8. Abdominal spines of oviparous female  $\times 400$ .
- Fig. 9. Foot of oviparous female.
- Fig. 10. Pine twig infested; the leaf-tufts are cut away on the centre portion.
- Fig. 11. Antenna of *C. corticalis*, after Buckton.

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ART. III.—On a Parasite of the Penguin. By W. M. MASKELL, F.R.M.S.

[Read before the Wellington Philosophical Society, 13th February, 1885.]

Plate VII., figs. 12-14.

MR. A. REISCHEK has collected at Dusky Sound a parasite of which the following description may be sufficient.

ORDER. ARACHNOIDEA.

FAM. GAMASINÆ.

Genus *Ixodes*.

*Ixodes eudyptidis*, sp. nov.

Body almost  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch in length, of a light brown colour, elliptical, somewhat convex, with a tough, leathery skin, covered with numbers of short fine hairs which are longest and most numerous on the abdominal region. Eyes absent. On the back, at the cephalic end, is a small shield exhibiting no hairs, smooth, shining, and marked with numerous minute circular shallow pits. Skin also finely striated with minute transverse wavy wrinkles. On the dorsum are two longitudinal shallow grooves, and on the under side the median portion is a broad longitudinal depression, the anal orifice placed near the extremity. Legs somewhat long and strong, seven jointed, each joint having a few spiny hairs; claw double, with a small

thick caruncle or pad. Rostrum protruded in front, thick and cylindrical, with many recurved spines and eight little tubular short processes at the tip, with a small lobe or pad. Mandibles of the length of the rostrum or a little longer, the end recurved and terminating in a sharpish point.

*Hab.* In the gape of the penguin.

This is evidently a true tick, having the characteristic rostrum and dorsal shield of the genus. I have found no species described exactly resembling it.

It may be supposed that so large a parasite must be greatly inconvenient to the penguin, but its position would seem also to offer easy opportunities for getting rid of it if the bird chose to do so.

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EXPLANATION OF PLATE VII., FIGS 12-14.

Fig. 12. *Ixodes*, dorsal view, about 4 times nat. size.

Fig. 13. „ foot.

Fig. 14. „ rostrum and mandibles.

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ART. IV.—*Further Notes on Coccidæ in New Zealand.*

By W. M. MASKELL, F.R.M.S.

[Read before the Wellington Philosophical Society, 13th February, 1885.]

Plate VIII.

A PARAGRAPH in “Nature” of September, 1884, referring to my last paper on New Zealand Coccids, recommends me to try the application of kerosene to infested trees. This recommendation is more particularly directed to the case of *Icerya purchasi*. In another part of the same journal, I find a notice of some papers by Professor C. V. Riley, of Washington, in which the use of kerosene is also urged; and the remedy is characterized by “Nature” as “new.” Considering that ever since 1878 I have been constantly preaching the employment of kerosene against scale insects, often against adverse criticism, it is not a little amusing to me to receive advice to try the very thing which, in my first paper in these Transactions, I originally proposed. “Nature” perhaps also overlooks, in connection with *Icerya purchasi*, that there is some difference between treating garden plants, or even orange-trees, and perhaps several acres of forest, or trees fifty feet high, or many chains of gorse fences.

In the same paragraph exception is taken to the “extreme roughness” of the plates attached to my paper. *Non cuius homini contingit adire Corinthum.* We are not all artists, nor have we always in this country engravers who are able to improve the “roughness” of our original drawings.